

C.C.F. at Commonwealth Conference



By ELMER ROPER

PERSONAL STUFF

PROBABLY the most heart-warming experience one can ever have is the expression of friendship and steadfastness in adversity. It is automatic that when an individual or a cause is riding on the crest of the wave, he or it has lots of friends. There is difficulty, too, in knowing whether they are real friends, or the fair-weather kind. It is almost worth having a reverse of fortunes to find out. There was a time a few years ago when in my own affairs I needed friends, needed them in the very worst way. And I have not ceased ever since to marvel over the fact that they were there waiting, it seemed, to be called upon. That more than compensated me for the anxiety which accompanied the circumstances which made their practical friendship so essential. It was a great experience. And in the past month there has been something like it in reading the letters which have come in from all over this province expressing a constancy and determination on the part of C.C.F. people so heartening as to bring a lump to one's throat.

In a great many cases there is nothing surprising in this, because the uphill fight which the C.C.F. has had in this province had already revealed the kind of stuff our people are made of. But what is particularly gratifying is the steadfastness of those who have more recently allied themselves with our movement. We added 36,000 to the supporters of the C.C.F. in four years. It is a solid support which will go out to double itself again in the next four years. And that's all we need to do to win! It is one of the most significant things about the growth of the C.C.F. that it has never gone back, always forward. The people who come to the place where they decide to support the C.C.F. don't make the decision lightly. They are not swept off their feet by some emotional impulse. They have come into the C.C.F. house first. And when people come to the conclusion that a principle is right and logical and sound, they are not turned away from it by its becoming immediately popular. It is out of such material that the structure of our great movement is being built.

There will be a federal election soon. It may be in November. What of C.C.F. chances in Alberta? Well, they are by no means discouraging. Take two or three constituencies as examples. Jasper-Edson: we got a total of approximately 8,000 votes in the provincial constituency comprising the federal riding against about 14,000 for all our opponents. But the 14,000 will be divided four ways in the federal election. If the people who voted C.C.F. in the provincial election stick with us in the federal, there is a good chance to win the seat. Last time there were only eighty votes separating the Social Credit and Liberal candidates. If they run as close this time... Vegreville federal riding... even better chance. With the right candidate that seat can be won for the C.C.F. East Edmonton and East Calgary offer equally good prospects when the vote cast against us in the provincial contest is divided, as it will be, between the four other parties. And even in a good many seats where we did not poll as large a percentage of votes in the provincial contests comprising the federal

CCF Plans Election Campaign

National Convention to be Held in Montreal October 30 to November 1

DRAFT MANIFESTO
Stress Full Production and Social Security—Rap King On Postponed Conference

OTTAWA (CPA)—Plans were laid for a co-ordinated publicity campaign and organizational work throughout the nation with the aim of winning the next federal election for the C.C.F., when the C.C.F. National Council met here on August 29, 30 and 31.

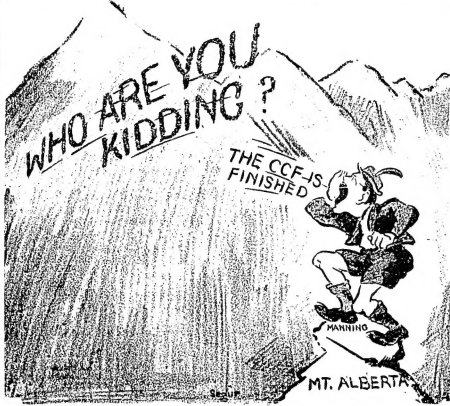
Toronto was selected as the headquarters of the C.C.F. federal election campaign which will be directed by a committee headed by E. B. Joffe, Leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. The committee will include representatives from British Columbia, the Prairie provinces, Quebec and the Maritimes.

The federal election manifesto, which the National Council is drafting, will be a forthright challenge to the people of Canada. Placing full production and social security in the forefront of its objectives, the manifesto will call for support of the precisely defined C.C.F. program in the face of abundant proof that so-called private enterprise will lead Canada to disaster in the postwar period. Discussions on the manifesto were marked by great confidence and seriousness.

The dates of the postponed National Convention were set for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 30 and 31, and Nov. 1 in Montreal. The National Council will meet on Oct. 28 and 29.

In addition to the agenda which has been distributed, the National Convention will consider the draft federal election manifesto which will be finally adopted for presentation by the National Council meeting which precedes the convention.

The council meeting made special provision for direct representation to the convention from (Please Turn to Page Seven)



CALGARY C.C.F. MEMBERSHIP IS OVER 1000 MARK

Vote Thanks to Miss Cherry Campaign Mgr.—Cpl. Norris On Metis Memorial

CALGARY—C.C.F. membership in Calgary is now 1066, Miss Ruth Cherry, secretary, reported to the general membership meeting on September 8th.

A report on the refreshment booth at the Calgary Stampede was given by Mrs. J. A. Johnson who thanked all those workers who had helped to make the booth such a success. The net profit was \$667.52. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Priestley and Mrs. Pippard, who composed the (Please Turn to Page Five)

C.C.F. Member for Shellbrook, Sask. Dies Suddenly

REGINA, Sask.—A. V. Sterling, member for Shellbrook, Saskatchewan, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home near Shellbrook on Saturday morning, September 2. He is survived by a wife and family.

CCF CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN CALGARY IN NOV.

Wm. Irvine Granted Leave Of Absence—To Contest Cariboo Constituency

Provincial convention of the Alberta C.C.F. will be held in Calgary at the end of November. It was decided at a meeting of the Provincial Executive held in Edmonton over the week-end.

C.C.F. candidates have already been nominated in 15 of the 17 federal ridings in the province.

Leave of absence was granted to William Irvine, C.C.F. Secretary and Provincial Organizer. Mr. Irvine has been nominated to contest the federal constituency of Cariboo.

CCF CAMPAIGN FUND

By way of information:

All receipts to the C.C.F. Victory Fund have not been acknowledged through The People's Weekly. As a general rule only those coming direct to Central office were published.

Meet Labor Members in London, Eng.

Coldwell Heads Delegation From Canada—To Discuss Common Program

VITAL TOPICS
Delegates from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa

Representatives of the Labor Party, the British Commonwealth, New Zealand, South Africa and the Canadian C.C.F. are meeting for three weeks in England to discuss a common program for the democratic Socialist parties of the British Commonwealth of Nations in the post-war period. The People's Weekly with other C.C.F. papers has arranged for a cabled news service on the conference to be sent by David Lewis, National Secretary of the C.C.F. and a member of the Canadian delegation. Representatives of the C.C.F. at the conference are M. J. Coldwell, National Leader; F. R. Scott, National President; Clarence Gillis, M.P.; Percy Wright, M.P., and Mr. Lewis.

By DAVID LEWIS
LONDON, England—Our C.C.F. delegation to the Conference of Commonwealth parties arrived safely after an interesting flight over the Atlantic which was a thrilling experience of man's scientific conquest of the smallness of the modern world.

We were met in London by the Secretary of the International Department of the British Labor Party with whom we discussed the Agenda for the Conference which opens with an official luncheon on Monday. It will be composed of delegates representing Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa and will cover subjects dealing with (1) political and economic reconstruction within the Commonwealth; (2) political and economic reconstruction throughout the world; (3) international relations; (4) welfare and advancement of native peoples; (5) development toward self-government for colonies and dependencies.

Please turn to page five

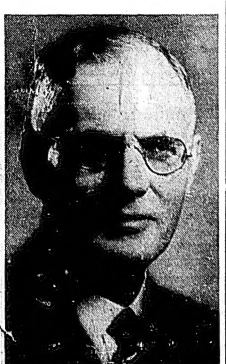
Australia's Two-Point Policy

This message from Prime Minister John Curtin arrived too late for inclusion in the Alberta Labor Annual but it will be welcomed by People's Weekly readers now as a further indication of the strong bonds which exist between the Labor Parties of the British Commonwealth and the C.C.F. in Canada. Representatives of the Australian Labor Party are now attending the British Commonwealth Labor Conference in London, England, where the C.C.F. is represented by M. J. Coldwell, M.P.; Professor Frank Scott, Clarence Gillis, M.P., Percy Wright, M.P., and David Lewis.

Prime Minister Curtin's message reads:

"Since the last issue of the 'Labor Annual', the Australian Labor Government has faced the electors and has been returned with a large majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives. It is the first success of this nature for almost 30 years."

"With this resounding mandate from the people, the Australian



PRIME MINISTER CURTIN

government is going forward with its two-point policy—the winning of the war with an all-out effort and the winning of the peace with a reconstruction plan that will establish servicemen and service women in civil life and, at the same time, adjust the Australian economy to provide a level of full employment for all.

"That was the policy the Australian delegation put forward at the recent I.L.C. Conference at Philadelphia for adoption on an international basis.

"Labor governments are the hope of the world, for only they are fully responsive to the masses and capable of working out a policy to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number.

"The Australian Labor Movement sends greetings to all who read this issue of the 'Annual' and trusts that Labor Day will be celebrated fittingly and successfully."

"JOHN CURTIN,
Prime Minister of Australia."

APOLOGY FROM NEWSPAPERS TO ALBERTA LEADER

Regret Publication of Falsehoods Uttered by L.L.P. Speakers

During the Alberta election campaign speakers of the Labor Progressive Party, which joined with all the other parties in the all-out blitz against the C.C.F., reported a large number of falsehoods about the provincial C.C.F. leaders. Typical of these was the charge that Mr. Roper as a member of the Edmonton Hospital Board had introduced a wage cut for employees; that during a printers' strike in Edmonton he had issued a "scab" paper from his business; that during an unemployed demonstration in the depression he had referred in the Alberta Labor News to the demonstrators as "riotous racketeers."

Two Alberta newspapers made the mistake of reporting these lies and Mr. Roper had his lawyers demand. Please turn to page five

SOCIAL CREDIT'S Strange Converts IN ALBERTA

By ELMORE PHILPOTT,
in the Vancouver Sun

Some eastern newspapers are celebrating the "victory" in Alberta. By "victory," of course they mean the prevention of the C.C.F. from gaining power. They might well remember Lloyd George's remark when told about the great "victory" at Passchendaele in 1917:

"If this is a victory, let's hope we never have a defeat."

The outstanding features of the Alberta election were:

1. Marked gain in total vote polled by the C.C.F.
2. Considerable decline in vote polled by Social Credit.
3. Virtual annihilation of Old Line parties, even under camouflage name of "Independents."

On the basis of the returns compiled as this is written (with figures not quite complete) here is the broad picture:

The C.C.F. increased its vote from 33,326 in 1940 to 57,090 in 1944. Social Credit totals declined from 131,918 in 1940 to 121,842 this year. But Independents polled only 35,469 votes this year as compared with 130,118 in the previous election.

The C.C.F. provincial leader, Elmer Roper, did in Alberta exactly what a good general does in waging a war. He keeps his eye on winning the war, rather than on the outcome of the immediate battle.

Half way through the Alberta campaign Mr. Roper deliberately swung "far to the left". He talked in most specific terms about taking over the big power corporations and oil companies. In other words he talked about the early and complete socialization of the key

monopolies and utilities. The immediate result was, I think, exactly what the C.C.F. leaders wanted. Big Business, which never bets on a wobbly-legged horse, or tries to ride a dead one, promptly switched its whole support from the Independents (that is, combined Liberals and Conservatives). Big Business backed Social Credit with everything it had. Which, in the words of the youngsters of today, "ain't hay."

Big Business knows that it has nothing to fear from Social Credit in the provincial field. And Big Business doesn't think Social Credit will get a chance to apply their reforms in the national field which controls money and credit.

The Social Credit government is in a strong position in Alberta for the simple reason that it is as good a government as there is in Canada. And, as the Alberta farmer said in my hearing, the Social Crediters "ain't as bad as them other fellows"—the Old Line parties.

But the Social Credit movement in Canada is getting itself into more and more a false position. It has become a "Stop Socialism" device. That is why we see the remarkable spectacle of the big power corporations, oil companies, and even financial houses swinging into line behind the Social Credit movement, which they opposed a few years back in a most hysterical campaign.

The truth is that the Big Business interests believe that Social Credit can't deliver its basic financial proposals or doesn't intend to try.

SKETCH OF WOODSWORTH DRAWN BY SOVIET ARTIST FOUND IN WINNIPEG

On the back of a House of Commons envelope the first official Agent of the U.S.S.R. to Canada drew the striking portrait reproduced on this page.

By J. B. GOLDSTONE,
Associate Editor, Manitoba
Commonwealth

A rare bit of good fortune enables The People's Weekly to produce a sketch of J. S. Woodsworth drawn by a Russian. It is both a notable character study and an item of considerable historic interest.

Ever since the day it was drawn, in 1924, by Mr. Alexander Yazikoff, this sketch has been in the possession of Thomas McGregor, Winnipeg. A long-time friend of J. S. Woodsworth, Tommy McGregor is general chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Western Division.

Come to Light 20 Years Later
Mr. McGregor's possession of the historic sketch came to light several weeks ago, during an interview granted to the present writer for the purpose of discussing his early memories of the C.C.F.'s first leader.

When, as an afterthought, Mr. McGregor told me about this pen and ink drawing of Woodsworth, I urged him to let me see it, in hope it would prove suitable for reproduction in the C.C.F. papers. I maintained that if it was as good as he said it was, we ought to share the pleasure with our readers. A few days later he produced the sketch and kindly consented to its publication.

Watches Artist at Work
Mr. McGregor's account of the circumstances under which the sketch was made provides a very interesting background for this article. He happened to be in Ottawa on union business during the winter of 1924, and as the House of Commons was in session he took advantage of the opportunity to call on J. S. Woodsworth, for whose election he had worked in 1921. (Wm. Irvine, Associate Editor of The People's Weekly, was Mr. Woodsworth's desk mate in the House of Commons at that time.) Woodsworth invited him to participate in one of the many informal gatherings in his private office (Room 616) for which the Labor member was widely renowned.

Presently, Mr. McGregor noticed that while some of the visitors were engaging Mr. Woodsworth in animated discussion, one man who was seated at a writing desk nearby was busily engaged in studying the Woodsworth profile and setting it down with broad strokes of the pen upon the surface of the paper.

(Please Turn to Page Three)



J. S. WOODSWORTH—Sketched by A. Yazikoff

While visiting Woodsworth at his office in the House of Commons in 1924, Mr. Alexander Yazikoff, director of the Soviet's first trade mission to Canada, drew this sketch on the back of a large envelope. Mr. Woodsworth gave the drawing to Thomas McGregor, Winnipeg, through whose courtesy it is now published for the first time. Mr. McGregor is chairman of the C. B. of R. E. Western Division.

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The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in such case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and reserves the right to curtail letters exceeding 300 words in length.

THE ASKS WHY

Editor, The People's Weekly.

Sir: We have heard a lot about the wonderful labor codes now in force under both Federal and Provincial legislation, but there are some questions about the provincial government will have to answer before their good faith is established with workers.

There are those who want to know why the workers in a plant in Southern Alberta were refused the right to conduct a ballot to determine the union they would choose to be recognized as their bargaining agent? Why did the government representatives, including the local M.P., walk away and leave the workers without any support and no protection against an autocratic employer?

Why was it that a legally executed affidavit was completely ignored, an affidavit to the effect that promise of better pay or alternatively loss of job was used to influence workers? Why was the employer allowed to fire a leader in the union organization on a flimsy charge and blacklist him and his fellow workers? Why was word passed along that the worker was one to be watched and all because he had fought for the right of workers to choose their own union?

Was it purely coincidental that one of the workers who was active in union work was given a job at the Alberta Government liquor store, while the other was blacklisted? Does the procedure adopted in this case indicate that the Government is prepared to lie down and roll over whenever the going gets tough and a decision has to be made between enforcing laws which protect the employment of workers by autocratic employers?

WORKER.

Medicine Hat, Alberta.

DEPLORES DIRT

Editor, The People's Weekly.

Sir: Here in Alberta, a few years ago, there appeared to be an at-

tempt to muzzle the press, and to suppress freedom of speech. Yes, it might happen here, so while we have liberty I would like to say a few things through The People's Weekly.

Well, I have attended political campaign meetings for many years, and some of them were fairly dirty, but the so-called Social Credit under the picture of the Pioneer, have anything I have heard or seen skinned by a mile and then some.

These "Christian" gentlemen can make rings around any Liberal or Tory when it comes to misrepresentation and mud-slinging. Then right in the middle of the mud they placard "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven etc." I wonder have they read the 23rd chapter of St. Matthew.

There are thousands of people in Alberta who think that the Alberta founder of so-called Social Credit paid them a very doubtful compliment when he presented them with the young man with the "sling" and placed him in a very responsible position. And he is sling mud and then some!

It is possible that these Christian gentlemen have never heard of the Malvern religious conference which was a very good platform very, very much like the C.C.F. Leaders of this conference were outstanding men: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Canterbury, Stanley Jones, Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir Richard Acland, and many others with sterling reputations.

In spite of these outstanding facts our Alberta "Christian gentlemen" put on a campaign such as they did in August. Can we wonder that the religious and spiritual decline in Alberta today. Naturally our youth say "If that's religion, I don't want it," consequently they don't know where to turn.

ERNEST SHERRATT.
Mayerthorpe, Alta.

Sketch of Woodsworth

Continued from page two

face of a large House of Commons envelope. The artist turned out to be M. Yazickoff, and he had come to Ottawa to negotiate the re-opening of trade relations between Canada and the Soviet Union.

Mr. McGregor recalls how he watched with fascinated interest as the likeness of the C.C.F. founder quickly took shape. When the drawing was completed, he asked Yazickoff's permission to show it to Woodsworth. Mr. Woodsworth expressed his admiration for the artist's skill and at the same time generously granted McGregor's request to be allowed to keep the sketch as a memento of the occasion.

Urged Friendly U.S.S.R. Relations
It was no accident that the Soviet's first trade envoy to Canada was a guest of J. S. Woodsworth that afternoon, for Woodsworth's record of friendship and fairness to the Soviet Union was well known. In 1918, when employed as a longshoreman on the Vancouver docks, he had walked off the job rather than earn double pay for helping to load a boat bound for Vladivostok with munitions for the armies engaged in fighting the "Bolsheviks."

Hansard records that in 1922, during his first session at Ottawa as a Labor member, Woodsworth asked the government if organizations wishing to assist in relief work in Russia could make use of the "Save the Children Fund", for that was the year of the great famine in Russia. Prime Minister King thought this could be done, and it was done.

Cites Woodsworth Record
In his new book, "Canada and Russia", Raymond Arthur Davies cites the record of Woodsworth's services to the Soviet Union during the 1923 session by raising the question in the House of Commons as to why the Canadian government had "refused to admit the Russian Trade Mission which we ourselves had previously invited."

The reply of the Minister of Trade and Commerce was eloquent of the government's opinion of the U.S.S.R.: "We will be prepared to admit any Russian trade delega-

tion which has a clean record in the British Isles".

During the 1924 session, Mr. Yazickoff, as head of the Russian Trade Mission, came to Ottawa and succeeded in securing recognition of the Soviet Union and the signature to a trade agreement. The result, as given in Mr. Davies' book, "Trade with Russia grew by 10,000 per cent in one year. In 1924 Canadian exports to the Soviet Union were \$115,980; in 1928 they increased to \$1,692,272."

Woodsworth consistently denied the wisdom of duplicating the Soviet system in Canada, he was equally consistent in urging sympathetic treatment of a good will toward the world's first socialist republic, which was trying to work out its destiny in its own way. He was foremost advocate of civil liberties during the years when the Canadian communists were being jailed for their opinions; he opposed their social philosophy but he was equally opposed to their being persecuted by means of Section 98 and legislation such as the Quebec "Padlock Law."

"We (in the Labor movement)," he said in an address to parliament during the 1928 session, "are sympathetic with Russia; I do not deny it. I regard the experiment in Russia as one of the greatest that has been made in any part of the world or in any age in history. . . I believe the time is coming when we will look back to the Russian revolution of ten years ago as one of the greatest epochs in the history of the world."

Visited Russia in 1931
Following his brief visit to the Soviet Union in 1931, he made a notable address during the early part of the 1932 session, when he told the Canadian parliament that: "RUSSIA IS THE OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF A NATION WITH A PLANNED ECONOMY."

In visiting Russia the first thing which strikes one is the fact that they have no unemployment. In another highly memorable passage of this address, he declared: "If I had my way we would send a delegation from this House, representative of all parties, to study such phases of that economic sys-



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

At times when we read the newspapers or hear the radio reports, we cannot but think of the cruelty of Nature. We hear of frosts or hail destroying crops—whole seasons' toil of many a person gone in a few minutes. Or we learn that floods have washed away homes or winds taken and flung them to ruin. Sometimes there is even loss of life in connection with these outbreaks. It seems so cruel and so useless and we so helpless in the face of it all.

But day after day we listen to the radio or read from that same press of the losses of life that have been suffered in man's attacks on his fellow man. The losses are reckoned in figures beyond our comprehension in such connection. We learn of towns and cities being destroyed and the countryside being defaced, of ships of all kinds being sent to the bottom of the ocean and air craft brought to the ground a mass of wreckage. And we realize all this is done deliberately and with intent to work death and destruction on his fellow man and his possessions. It would seem that man has not progressed very far and is possessed of very little common sense or of the milk of human kindness.

If any of you are interested in a study of man and his relations with his fellow man, do read the small booklet "The Permanent War or Home the Sap." It is a satire and in it the author makes the suggestion of a permanent war—well controlled, not out of hand like this one—as a solution of so many of our social and economic ills. He shows what we are doing now that we are at war and the improvement it has made in the lives of so many.

He knows the dream of the average business man is a return to "normalcy" with the right to go his own way even if it does involve exploiting his fellow man or ruin-

ing his competitor. He shows, however that day is gone forever and suggests fascism as a possible alternative. One brief quotation in connection with fascism: "It would obviate the necessity of elections thus avoiding the financial costs, as well as the buffoonery, skulduggery, bribery, cajolery, empty promises, and corruption, and deliberate falsification of issues which so often accompany elections. With regard to the last mentioned of these malpractices, the current attempt on the part of one of the two older parties to confuse National Socialism (Fascism) with Socialism (its antithetical opposite) is a case in point." I think we might interject right here that if he had written the booklet after the recent Alberta election he would not have confined that malpractice to one of the two older parties!

I shall add only one excerpt more—the rest you must read for yourself—the book is small, the cost 25 cents and oh, it is worth it: the third alternative to a scientific, permanent war is a socialized economy. That would involve several things. First of all a genuine socialistic economy necessitates the public ownership, control and operation of the means of production and distribution. Second, production for use replace production for profit. Third, the welfare of society supersede the wealth of the individual as the goal of society."

As I said, do get it. "The Permanent War or Home the Sap" by Lorne T. Morgan, M.A., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto. It is published by the Educational Association, 106 St. George St., Toronto, and is on sale at The People's Weekly Book Shop, 10010 102nd Street, Edmonton.

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NOTICE

The Public is Hereby Warned That:
Rifle Practice will take place at the Camrose Rifle Range, between 13 Aug. 14 and 13 Aug. 45.

The Rifle Range is situated approximately 500 yards south east of the 131 C.A. (B) R.C. in Legal Subdivision 6, Section 34, Township 46, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian. The Range is marked and designated by Red Flags when rifle practice is in progress.

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September 16, 1944

SO LONG, SOLON!

THE plot of Fallow and Company against Solon Low has been brought to fruition and the former Provincial Treasurer is out on his ear.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Low was squeezed into the position of national leader of the Social Credit party at the Toronto convention, Mr. Fallow rushed home ahead to tell the newspapers that Mr. Low would have to get out of the Alberta cabinet and devote full time to his new job. When the new leader got home a day or so later he informed the press that he did not intend to do anything of the kind.

But Fallow has had his way. This is largely because of the annoyance of Premier Manning over the fact that when he met the bondholders' representatives in Winnipeg shortly before he called the Alberta election, he found that the Provincial Treasurer had already met them and had a deal just about fixed up.

They allowed Mr. Low to stay in the cabinet until after the election and he won the Warner constituency by telling the people there that if they would elect a cabinet minister they would start getting money spent in their constituency again. But what is one little double-cross like that when such bigger ones have been made and are in the making?

As for the change in the cabinet which makes R. E. Ansley Minister of Education, probably the least said is soonest mended.

By ousting Solon Low from the cabinet the government has lost the best mind it had. In administrative ability he is head and shoulders over any that are left. The best he can hope to attain in the national field is to become a member of parliament surrounded by a small and very weak group.

So long, Solon!

NO CANADIAN UNITY

IN a post-election statement the Alberta provincial leader of the C.C.F. said he had hoped that the election might reveal a growing national progressive unity. The returns from Alberta and Quebec, he said, indicated that there was political confusion among the people of Canada. He expressed the hope that the Canadian people would yet evolve a unity of thought and purpose that would enable them to solve the grave problems which would face the nation in the days that lie ahead.

The *Calgary Herald* and other Alberta newspapers, with characteristic editorial dishonesty, took the last sentence quoted above and twisted it in such a way as to make it appear that the C.C.F. was arrogantly claiming that Alberta people were dissatisfied because they had not elected a C.C.F. government!

Since that time some other newspapers in Canada have expressed concern about a lack of Canadian unity of thought with respect to national problems. And to anyone but editorial potboilers this is apparent.

The Maritimes, Liberal; Ontario, a Conservative government and a sharply divided legislature; Quebec, Dominion nationalism; Manitoba, a coalition; Saskatchewan, C.C.F.; Alberta, Social Credit; British Columbia, a coalition effected by fear of the C.C.F. That's the picture across Canada.

It is difficult to understand how even the *Calgary Herald* or the *Letbridge Herald* could disagree with anyone, even a C.C.F. spokesman, when he suggests that there is no Canadian unity of thought, and expresses the hope that such unity may evolve.

THEY'RE LOSING NO TIME

THE Alberta people are beginning to get what they voted for. It was announced from Oklahoma the other day that the Phillips Petroleum Company, one of the "Big Six" which control the oil supply of the world, has acquired control of 30,000 acres of Alberta oil land and will start drilling immediately.

Other newspaper stories tell that the government has changed its regulations in relation to calling for tenders on oil leases "because the oil companies disapproved" of the old form. They have indicated the terms under which they are prepared to take the people's oil, and their political servants are jumping through the hoop.

On the day after the election the newspapers carried the story that there had been an immediate advance in the price of oil shares, due to the results of the election.

And why not?

EDITOR'S NOTES

In the current issue of *Today and Tomorrow*, the Social Credit organ, it is claimed that the Australian Labor government which it now says is a counterpart of the C.C.F., has a secret police corresponding to the Gestapo, and in other respects is similar to the Nazi government of Germany. Nice reading for the Australian airmen who are in Canada.

C.C.F. membership in Alberta is now more than twelve thousand.

William Irvine's Weekly Comments

The Choice

HON. JOHN BRACKEN is going to accept nomination in one of the Manitoba constituencies. He will be defeated. The Prime Minister is going to run in a Saskatchewan riding. He will be defeated. And of course they should both be



defeated. For they both stand for the same thing: that is for a system which breeds poverty, ignorance, disease and war.

Mr. Bracken will have the same platform as Mr. King. Any man in a lifted up unlabeled coat can put down in Mr. King's platform and no one would make the difference. Similarly any plank in Mr. King's platform would be acceptable to the Bracken clubs. A vote for either of them or for both of them is a vote for mass poverty, unemployment and another war.

There must be an alteration of economic practices which affect international relations. If another war is to be avoided, neither Mr. Bracken nor Mr. King is prepared to take that step at the peace conference. Therefore neither of them should be there. To elect men to the peace conference who are pledged to protect and maintain the economic system which brought the great depression and world wars is to ignore the sacrifice of millions of dead heroes and to blindly and unthinkingly render their sacrifice of no avail.

We want a man at the coming peace conference whose mind is in the world for which our youth have died. They did not die for the conditions they knew before the war; they gave their lives in the hope of gaining a new and better world. Let's see that those who return and the children of those who do not return from capitalism will actually get the sort of life and opportunity envisaged by those who did the fighting.

The C.C.F. is the only party in Canada with a program upon which it would be possible to base abundance and peace. The choice which the electors will make in the next federal election will be the most important to the future of Canada and of the world, of all the choices made by us or our predecessors. Will we give precedence to custom or according to reason? Will we give precedence to fact or fiction? Will we remember the hungry children or will we forget?

Help Needed

IT HAS just been announced that the time has come when certain industries may turn from war production and begin to produce some of the household essentials which have been underproduced during the years of war. Strangely enough one of the first things which the industrial controller permitted to be made was steel-shafted golf clubs. "O' God our help in Ages past."

Calling The Tune

TENDERS are being called by the provincial government for 31,800 acres of oil land. The oil barons are invading the province in unparalleled hordes. But this is what the people of Alberta voted for. They gave the government a mandate to allow the oil monopoly to exploit for its profit one of the most valuable natural resources of the people. And the government is doing it. It was all very well to promise the people \$25.00 a month and then fail to do so and to rub in the failure by increased taxation. But the government has more respect for its promises to the oil companies. The oil barons are getting the oil. Steps were taken less than a month after the election to see to it that the oil barons which they had not already got their hands on.

The oil companies paid the bidder the last Alberta provincial election. They now call the tune.

The people will dance in the masquerade of their own poverty. They will, however, have the consolation, after the ball, of knowing that they voted away their own social heritage.

Physician Heal Thyself

THE Edmonton Journal quoted in a recent issue an editorial from the London "Times" opposing the tendency away from sailing ships and toward steamers.

This editorial written in 1844 said in part as follows:

"We may rest assured that should it be unfortunate—and we should be ill-fate of Europe—to be involved in a continental war, the great conflict which England will have to wage must be determined on the sea; and that the question of maritime predominance or maritime subjection—the question which England would then be forced to decide—in a word, the question whether she should abdicate her dominion of the seas or not—can under no circumstances be decided by any number of steamers, however lightly built, however cleverly managed or completely manned. The mastery of the ocean must depend—as it hitherto has depended—upon the bulk and body of her sailing ships."

Why would England have done in this war if she had stuck to sailing ships?

Merely to ask the question is to reveal the stupidity and the absurdity of her position had she obeyed the sentimental conservatism of the period in question.

That was a hundred years ago. In much less time than all the editorials written by the Edmonton Journal on the virtues of private enterprise and the individual profit motive since appear quite as grotesque in face of the facts as the words of the Times editorial of 1844.

Perhaps in less than 10 years the outmoded private enterprise fetish will be shown to be as incompetent to maintain full production and equitable distribution as sailing ships have been in winning this war against the modern steam-driven battle-wagons. The Journal can see clearly the nonsense of its predecessors, but unfortunately cannot realize its own nonsense. May it soon get the "giftie" to see itself as others see it.

The Unaccepted Challenge

FULL production means that we as a nation shall produce all that it is possible for us to produce until we have satisfied our own needs. Then as our needs are satisfied and our processes advanced, hours of labor can be shortened and leisure extended in a democratic way.

Capitalism has never been known to produce anything except the peak of boom or during a war. For a people to be secure we must be able to maintain full employment constantly during peace. That has never been achieved under capitalism; there is no living capitalist economist—although there may be some dead ones—who can show how it is possible under capitalism to attain and to maintain full production.

This is the reason why Socialism is proposed as the alternative. And Socialism means simply that the object of economic policy must be social rather than individualistic; that policy shall be determined by the needs of the community and not by the whim, caprice or lust of any individual.

Full production must be maintained in peace as in war. That is the challenge which the C.C.F. brings to capitalists. The fearful ones who hug their poverty and by so doing protect the special privilege which makes them poor, will some day find more reason to fear than in which they put their trust that they will have for fearing Socialism.

Total Use of Wealth Resources

IT IS hardly conceivable that any consideration of the needs of Canadians will disagree with the objectives of C.C.F. policy. Perhaps even the spokesmen for monopoly capitalism are sincere when they hope to achieve similar results from opposite policies. But even sincerity cannot overcome the inertia of the situation. A capitalist unless he were a heartless brute,

would desire to see the people employed, well fed, well clothed, well housed, comfortable and happy.

The fact is, however, that the system for which such socialists stand and which they have too much power to maintain has failed to measure up.

It is because of this failure in all countries of the world that the C.C.F. advances other policies. That failure be it noted, has been repeated at intervals for generations. And the oftener that failure is repeated the worse it becomes and the more tragic is the human suffering entailed.

The C.C.F. therefore contends for the fullest use of all our resources, natural and human; that the main purpose governing the fullest use of the means of wealth production should be the supplying of all the essential needs of all the people and that the living standard should be raised to the highest point which our productive resources will permit.

Suppose that we were to set aside for the moment the idea of maximum living standards and concentrate on the essentials. If the essentials of life were brought within reach of all Canadians, that would be an achievement far beyond anything ever known in this country. It would mean that ample food was produced and distributed to provide the basis for a healthy vigorous life.

This is not being done now and never has been done. At this moment one-third of our entire population is undernourished and at the point where health is impaired, and two-thirds of our population receive less nutritious food than is essential to the highest physical efficiency.

A minimum standard would imply not only a sufficiency of food but a home for every family, or if you like a room for every individual. Canada is probably a million houses short of that minimum.

It would imply also hospitalization and medical attention for every person whose condition was such as to require these services.

Then of course equal opportunity to everyone to obtain an education sufficient to enable every man to be regarded as essential to the fuller life of each individual, and of fundamental importance to the building of a successful democracy.

Democracy means that the people must run their own business.

If they are to do that as efficiently as a dictator, then the people must be prepared through an adequate course of education to manage, to make decisions, to administer and to accept responsibility. Progress cannot advance one step beyond the intelligence of the majority in a democracy.

The first step toward a real democratic life is for the people to insist on two great principles. (1) That the object of all industry, of all institutions including government should be to improve by the people of the essential requirements of life. (2) That to achieve that purpose every resource, material and human shall be used.

Monopoly capitalism has never had a human purpose; it has never succeeded in achieving full production in time of peace. There is no economist or leader of that school today who is able to show how full production can be maintained under the present system. Technologically of course it can be done. Economically, however, it is impossible unless C.C.F. policies are adopted.

Scope For Creative Activity

IT IS of course imperative that people should be employed if they are to have constantly within the reach of all an abundance of wealth. It is nothing short of criminal that a willing worker should be denied the right to work and in consequence denied the means of life. It is also the fair and the democratic thing that every able-bodied person should be required to render adequate work and service in return for the standard of living which he enjoys. These are elementary principles finally decided upon in human society.

It requires more to reach than this economic minimum to meet the higher human requirements. Not only must people have access to employment, but the greatest possible scope must be given to every individual to engage in creative activity. A man has hunger of the "belly kind". That must be satisfied or he becomes a brute. But he also has

Please Turn to Page Eight

NEWS of the CCF

ALBERTA NOMINATIONS
FEDERAL
 Acadia—Jack Sutherland
 Athabasca—John M. Wagner
 Battle River—Henry E. Spencer
 Bow River—J. H. Caldwell
 Calgary East—P. N. R. Morrison
 Calgary West—Dr. D. A. Mackenzie
 Camrose—F/O Chester A. Roring
 Edmonton East—Ald. H. D. Ainlay
 Edmonton West—Miss Mary R. Crawford
 Jasper—Edson — F.O. Harry C. Irvine
 Lethbridge—W. W. Scott
 Macleod—O. E. Woblick
 Medicine Hat—E. W. Smith
 Peace River—J. V. Macklin
 Wetaskiwin—Wilbert Stevens

N.B. Final Vote Shows CCF Gain In Popular Vote

Although the C.C.F. did not elect a candidate in the elections in New Brunswick on August 28th, the final figures reveal a very substantial gain for the C.C.F. On the other hand, both the Liberal and Conservative parties lost heavily in popular vote, although they succeeded in electing all the members. Liberals won 36 seats and Conservatives 12.

Here are the comparative figures:

	1944	1939	Loss
Libs.	268,261	294,721	26,460
P.-Con.	222,765	244,487	21,722
CCF	66,110	712	65,398

LABOR MEET

(Continued from Page One)

A conference Arrangements Committee on which the C.C.F. will be represented by the National Chairman and National Secretary will draft a detailed agenda on Monday.

The Australian delegation consists of the Vice-President of the Australian Labor Party and the Secretary of the Western Australian Labor Party.

New Zealand has sent the National Secretary of the Labor Party, only because of an important conference scheduled to take place there at the same time.

The South African delegation will arrive a few days late and will be composed of the General Secretary of their labor party and his wife, and two other members of its National Executive.

The British Labor Party will be represented by leading members of its National Executive and by some of the Ministers. We were informed that in all cases the delegates will be officially chosen and authorized by the governing bodies of the parties in the same way as the C.C.F. delegation.

In addition to the conference, meetings will be arranged with representatives of European Labor and Socialist Parties for informal discussion and the delegates will be introduced.

A whole day has been set aside for a tour of inspection of the Co-operative movement in London under the auspices of the co-operative wholesale Society. Another day the delegates will be taken to Dover to see some of the defence preparations and the movements to the continent. The three weeks will be very full.

The flight to Britain was arranged by the government on the service run by the government of the service run by the TCA. The delegation is grateful to both for a most comfortable journey. The TCA arranged for our transportation from the airport to London on a United States Shuttle plane.

At the airport we were met by representatives of Canada's High Commissioner and were driven to our hotel. This, as someone remarked to me, is a good example of political democracy at work. The government has done everything possible to help its major political opponent to attend a conference which it knew would discuss ways and means of replacing the system in which the government places its facts. Such democratic tolerance is worth preserving.

Our experiences on the flight

ERLANGER J.

Optometrist

303 Tegler Building
 Phone: Office 27463 (Res. 26581)

CUSHING IS DELEGATE TO CONGRESS MEET

Calgary Trades Council Asks Children Under 16 Years Be Not Employed

CALGARY—Resolutions to be sent to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which meets on October 23, in Toronto, were adopted at a special meeting of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council on Friday, September 8th. G. G. Cushing, Secretary-Treasurer, was elected Trades Council delegate to the Convention.

The following were among the subjects dealt with by resolution: The first was that the Trades Congress seek legislation from the Dominion Government making it illegal to employ children under 16 years of age anywhere in Canada. Another asked for legislation from the Dominion government setting up a Dominion-wide vacation with pay scheme similar to the one now enacted in Ontario.

Another resolution took notice of the wide-spread discontent over the delay of the war labor boards in reaching their decisions. It asked that a clause be inserted in the Wartime Wages Control Order setting definite time limit for applications and decisions.

In view of the confusion which now exists in applying government training provisions for returned men, she also asked that the government set up a joint committee including representatives of the government and labor to relate the re-employment of returned men into industry, taking account of capability, trade union apprenticeship rules and the possible effect of the war on the industry.

Two resolutions were added from the floor of the meeting. One dealt with the need for a government program for full employment and the other suggested that under any government housing scheme, payments should be adjusted to the rise and fall of a man's wages and should cease without interest charges during time when he is unemployed.

Secretary Cushing reported for the committee which interviewed the City Council over the question of union-made goods and the union label on goods purchased by the city. The City Council gave a sympathetic hearing to the committee's representations, and while they felt that nothing could be done with regard to goods already contracted for, the matter was referred to the commissioners for report on the present position of the city of Calgary on the union shop.

emphasized again the efficiency and considerate service of the great publicly-owned TCA. Here is a complete refutation of the nonsense about public enterprise killing individual initiative. None other can create morale and devotion to be found than among the employees of the TCA and nowhere a greater esprit de corps. From the man who attended to us in the Montreal office of the company to the charming and competent captain of the converted Lancaster which took us across there was pride in the TCA and a sense of freedom and service. The employees are justly proud of the company's unexcelled record of safety and concern for the welfare of passengers. Not profits but service governs the administration of the TCA and such an attitude is possible only because it is a public enterprise.

As we flew across the Atlantic between attractively shaped clouds below and starry sky above we felt the attraction of the socialist ideals of an economy of service at home and international co-operation everywhere. Human intelligence which can conquer the mysteries of nature can surely conquer the evils of poverty and war. To the further solution of this problem the conference of Commonwealth Labor parties will be devoted.

NICE WORK, VALLEYVIEW

One of the splendid contributions which was overlooked in the rush of the election campaign was a donation of \$60 from the Valleyview C.C.F. Club. This club is now looking toward the federal campaign and has already begun to raise in for this fund by the energetic club secretary, Bessie Caldwell. This covers a contribution of \$10 from Clarence Caldwell and \$2.00 from David Williamson.

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BY THE CCYM - THE YOUTH SECTION OF THE C.C.F.

Miss Barbara Davidson, Editor
 Box 512, Edmonton

LOCAL CCYM CLUBS FLOURISHING

Camrose

In July, for the purpose of raising funds to send our delegate to the National Convention and contributing our quota to the Provincial Office, our club showed pictures dealing with Canada and Russia obtained from the University of Alberta, Department of Extension. The Camrose president and vice-president gave short talks at the close of the meetings. The sum of \$19.45 was sent to the Provincial Treasurer.

During the election four members of the Camrose CCYM accompanied Mr. H. Tolstet to the school at Brantland where he had formed a club. Members of the Camrose club were guest speakers and led the discussion. Another evening, two club members accompanied the Provincial President, Miss Frances Mjolsness, to the Shelburne school and received a warm welcome. While our president was at Camrose, members of the club had the opportunity of meeting her at a breakfast party. A happy time was had by all and members were impressed and thrilled with the friendly personality of Miss Mjolsness.

Also while election campaigning was in full swing members of the CCYM gave willing and ready assistance at the C.C.F. Committee Rooms when called upon. It looked like a busy bee-hive one night in particular, when ten gathered to prepare for mailing hundreds of letters to the householders in the Camrose Constituency. A short meeting followed with an election for Secretary-Treasurer, as former Secretary, Mimi Roring, leaves shortly for Ottawa. Elmer Bergh was elected to office. Moreover, at this meeting it was decided that we would bring lunch to the Committee Rooms on the night of the election. Although the election didn't turn out to be such a joyous celebration after all, appetites were still as keen as ever and the food seemed to boost morale. The C.C.F. and the CCYM, although disappointed, are not discouraged but plan for more intensive organization work.

MILLT

Although our first two meetings were devoted mainly to getting organized, we had some lively discussion at our August 7th meeting. Mrs. Dowdell gave us a short but very interesting talk explaining how the C.C.F. differs basically from other political parties. She gave examples of successful socialist projects Boulder Dam and Tennessee Valley Project in the United States, and public ownership of water, light and street cars in the city of Edmonton. Mrs. Dowdell summarized by saying that in the C.C.F. we have a way to capitalism, capitalism must eventually make way for socialism. The programme committee gave interim report. After a delicious lunch the meeting dispersed plan-

ning to meet again on August 21 at West Liberty school.
 P. J. HARVEY.

Organizing Planned Throughout Province

Tentative plans are being made to send out a Provincial Organizer for the CCYM during the month of November. At first it was decided to send out an organizer in October but due to the shift in plans regarding the National Convention and on the advice of Mr. Irvine, former Provincial organizer for the C.C.F., the time was changed to November.

Everyone agreed that our Provincial President, Frances Mjolsness, is the ideal person for the job. She will begin the work of organizing as soon as she returns from Montreal, where both C.C.F. and CCYM National Conventions are being held. The Provincial Secretary is working out the agenda now.

"If anyone thinks there is a good chance of starting a CCYM club in their district write to the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. Marjorie Brown, at once. If it is possible we will arrange for the President to visit that locality.

CCYM CONTACT

Prospective members are invited to write the CCYM Secretary, for information regarding the program of this Young People's Movement. Inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Marjorie Brown, 11209 71 St., Edmonton, Phone 71291.

CALGARY C.C.F.

(Continued from Page One)

committee in charge of the booth project.

A vote of thanks to Miss Cherry as campaign manager, and a vote of appreciation for the Calgary C.C.F. candidates in the provincial election was also passed.

Miss Edith Patterson gave a report on literature, and Dr. Sheps brought an account to study the progress and present state of affairs in Saskatchewan.

The speaker of the evening, Cpl. Malcolm Norris, R.C.A.F., secretary of the Metis Association of Alberta, spoke on the condition of the Indians throughout Canada, their needs, and the government and public opinion, and outlined the provisions of the memorial submitted by the Indian Association to the Dominion government. At the close of his speech the meeting passed a resolution urging the sympathetic consideration of the memorial and the appointment of a Royal Commission to study the problem with the object of enacting as many points of the memorial as seen desirable. A social half-hour followed, with tea and biscuits being served.

"The girl I married has a twin sister."
 "How do you tell 'em apart?"
 "I don't try. It's up to the other one to look out for herself."

"I suppose your fiancé didn't tell you he was formerly engaged to me?"

"No, dear, but every man has something shady in his past."

HEAR REPORTS ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Edmonton C.C.F. candidates in the recent provincial election spoke briefly at the August meeting of the Edmonton C.C.F. Following talks by Mrs. F. C. Butterworth, J. H. Dowler, J. E. Enright, Clifford E. Lees and Elmer E. Roper, refreshments were served by Mrs. J. Kiniski and her committee, and members enjoyed a social hour together.

Mr. J. Dennistoun led the community singing and another enjoyable feature of the program were piano solos by Miss Mae Dennistoun and readings by Miss Joyce Redpath.

Art E. Thornton, campaign manager, reported that 114 poll captains were appointed and that on election day there was a scrupulous in each of the 142 polls. Literature had been distributed and some house-to-house canvassing had been done. In addition to the large down town meetings 19 meetings had been held in community halls. Permanent records of campaign activities were kept and these would prove invaluable in future campaigns, he said. Mr. Thornton paid tribute to the splendid contribution made by volunteer workers during the campaign.

The treasurer, Tom Truscott, reported a small deficit, and Miss Isabel MacMillan outlined the work of the Publicity Committee.

President Art E. Thornton presided at the meeting which was largely attended.

APOLOGY FROM

Continued from Page One

mand a retraction and apology on the part of the Medicine Hat News and the Calgary Herald. Although their reporting of the Communist speech was accurate, newspapers cannot with impunity publish libelous statements, no matter who utters them.

Both papers published a retraction of the statements and apologized for publishing them.

The Communist lies were made out of whole cloth. The Alberta C.C.F. leader has never been a member of the Edmonton Hospital Board or any other hospital board. There has never been a printers' strike in Edmonton since he has lived there and he has enjoyed good standing in his printing trade union since 1911. It is of course a vicious and stupid falsehood to say that he ever referred publicly or privately, to the unemployed as "riotous racketeers" or by any other opprobrious term.

Judge: "I'll just fine you for speeding today, but next time I'll be jail."

Motorist: "I get it. Fine today—cooler tomorrow!"

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Let's Face the FACTS

By LORNE INGLE



The C.C.F. lost the Alberta election. While there were many factors which contributed to our defeat, and while there are many encouraging features in the situation in spite of the outcome, the fact remains that we lost. It will profit us little if we try to kill ourselves into thinking that we didn't lose. I say this not because of any desire to be pessimistic, but because I think we can gain most by realizing wherein our shortcomings lay and strengthening our cause by making plans which will avoid them in the future. From this point of view these remarks may be of interest to C.C.F.ers not only in Alberta but in other provinces.

Experienced campaigners insist that the time to start preparing for the next election is immediately after the last one. Workers fresh from the experience of any campaign can then more readily outline better plans for the next victory can be capitalized for better organizational effort or the discouragement of defeat overcome by planning to deal with the weaknesses revealed. Every campaign whether in Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan, or New Brunswick, and whether we elect one member or 46, should bring increased strength to the C.C.F.

There are two extremes of sentiment dangerous to C.C.F. organization: complacency after a victory, or despair after one defeat. Following the Saskatchewan and Alberta elections many of our workers will, without a doubt, have fallen victim to one or other of these harmful attitudes.

Unit to Beat C.C.F.

There were many factors contributing to the defeat of the C.C.F. in Alberta that could not have been avoided by the C.C.F. The election saw a tremendous line-up of forces against us. The Social Credit government had the backing of the oil companies (through their Alberta Petroleum Association), and all the daily newspapers in the province. The individual Liberal and Conservative practically abandoned their proteges, the Independent Party, and many of them actually stumped for Social Credit. Even the Communists urged their supporters to give the Government candidate their first choice, or their second choice where there were Labor-Progressives in the field. Such an array of forces is hard to beat any time, anywhere.

Such Social Credit election propaganda was issued at public expense by such government agencies as the Alberta Social Credit Board, and the Alberta Publicity

and Travel Bureau. One expensively printed 46-page pamphlet containing a very misleading and white-washed account of the Social Credit government's record was distributed to householders all over the province by the Publicity Bureau just one week prior to election day.

The single transferrable voting system in use in the single member rural ridings works to the disadvantage of minority groups. If there had been proportional representation in the country as there was in the cities, the C.C.F. would have had 15 members.

The ganging up of our opponents, their support by big and powerful interests, the indiscriminate use of government funds for Social Credit election propaganda and the vagaries of the voting system were matters contributing to our defeat over which we had no control.

Late Nominations

However, there were factors over which we did have control, but on which we slipped, in some cases badly. For instance the calling of a snap election should not have caught us unprepared. In many places we made last minute nominations. In these constituencies the candidates were under a terrific handicap. They could not possibly cover their constituencies adequately. Many polls where they could have gained support by even a brief visit, they had to pass up for lack of time.

An outstanding feature of the campaign was the excellent calibre of the C.C.F. candidates. They were men of ability, experience, and integrity, well educated, and leaders in many diverse fields. If every voter had the opportunity to see, meet, and talk with

men I am convinced that the C.C.F. could have won the election. They were deprived of this privilege by nominations made too late.

We probably depended too much on public meetings as a method of campaigning. Our meetings were good. With some exceptions we had better attendance at our meetings than Social Credit had at theirs. But they won the election. Little new support is won at public meetings. They are largely attended by our own supporters.

House-to-house Canvass

Detailed house-to-house canvasses of the voters by well-informed C.C.F.ers are by far the best means of enlisting mass support for the movement. If some of the energy that went into arranging, advertising, and attending public meetings had been diverted to make a more thorough canvass, better results would have been obtained. In some polls good canvasses were made and the C.C.F. workers in those polls may be proud of the support they won.

In a home by home canvass the voter can be approached individually, his own particular objections to the C.C.F. can be answered, the features of our program which may appeal to him more than others can be emphasized and he can be provided with the literature in which he is most interested. Follow-ups can be made at the right moment. If the canvasser is thoroughly familiar with C.C.F. history and policies, and if he has the ability to avoid arguments, good impressions can be made. The voter's reaction—favorable, indifferent, or unfavorable—can be recorded to provide the poll committee with information that is invaluable on election day.

This kind of activity requires more work than arranging public meetings but it also produces more

results. It requires a lot more initiative on the part of the rank and file, and more imagination and drive on the part of the central office. It requires good organization in every poll. But it is the sort of thing that won the election in Saskatchewan, and the lack of it lost the election in Alberta.

There are those who will claim that if "the swing" is against us, no amount of good organization can change the result. THIS IS A DANGEROUS AND FALLACIOUS PLATITUDE. The voting in Alberta was very much closer than the results would indicate. 12,000 people voted C.C.F. instead of Social Credit in certain ridings would have given Alberta a C.C.F. government. It was within the power of the C.C.F. to accomplish that switch.

No Turning Back

While I have dealt above with the bad features only it must not be assumed that there were no good ones. Our organization was young, many of our workers were inexperienced, and the C.C.F. faced as tough a combination of forces in opposition as will be found anywhere in Canada. In spite of these difficulties and while the Social Credit and Independent parties both lost tens of thousands of supporters between 1940 and 1944, the C.C.F. gained more than 35,000 votes. The paid-up membership doubled before the election. Even in the midst of the campaign, our representation in the legislature was increased. Our locals and the central office will profit by the mistakes they have made.

While the gains were not as great as we had hoped for, they were nevertheless gains. Alberta C.C.F.ers are even now making plans for the next election. There will be no turning back.

Navy League Opens Drive for New Members

The phenomenal growth of Canada's Navy and Merchant Marine has severely taxed the resources of the Navy League of Canada—for the Navy League is the friend alike, of the men of the Navy and Merchant Marine, ashore and afloat.

One of the League's activities that is widely appreciated by Canada's seamen is the distribution of "Ditty Bags" on board ships about to sail from either coast, containing supplies of warm clothing, tobacco, candy, soap and other comforts. Last year nearly 120,000 of these ditty bags were given to men of the Navy and Merchant Marine, and this year the total will be about 130,000. Another phase of the Navy League's work is the provision of "Survivors' Bundles" placed on all escort ships for the immediate benefit of seamen rescued from torpedoed merchant ships.

It is felt that nearly everyone will want to help in this great work by buying a membership in the Navy League, Alberta Division. The Membership fee has been set at the nominal annual amount of \$1—and to make it especially interesting some very attractive prizes are being offered in this Navy League Drive for 100,000 new members. Each membership certificate entitles the holder to participate in a drawing for prizes totaling \$16,000 in Victory Bonds and a Treasure Chest with its mystery contents of valuable merchandise. The first prize is a \$10,000 Victory Bond plus the Treasure Chest. Full particulars of all the prizes will be found elsewhere in this paper.

The Navy League has arranged to make Membership Certificates available from the booth at Jasper and 101st Street, Department Stores, your local News Dealer, Grocer, Hotel and Elevator Agent and from members of the Women's Institute throughout Alberta or you may mail your dollar direct to the Navy League Membership Campaign Headquarters, P.O. Box 5110, Edmonton, Alberta, and you may buy as many Membership certificates as you wish at the price of \$1 each.

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LAY-OFFS ARE ALREADY STARTING IN WAR PLANTS

TORONTO, Ont. — Increasing number of layoffs in Canadian war plants under Steelworkers agreements have been causing some concern recently. Eight hundred employees at Research Enterprises, Ltd., Leaside, Ontario, are to be cut from the payroll of that company.

The union and the management have met and are endeavoring to work out an equitable method for lay-offs.

It has been suggested by the union that the natural turn-over in this plant which normally employs 6,000 workers would account for the lay-off in a one-month period and the union therefore has recommended that all present employees should be retained and placed in occupations where new workers may be required.

At Dominion Bridge, Toronto, the plant personnel has been cut from an all-time high of 8,000 to approximately 600 workers.

Most workers displaced from industry at this time have been located in other jobs but with the cut-backs in war orders, some fear is expressed that this cannot long be the case.

More Jobless Benefit Claims Made This Year

OTTAWA, Ont.—A total of 3,106 persons applied for unemployment insurance benefits in Canada during July, compared with 3,226 in June and 1,087 in July, 1943.

The number of persons who signed the live unemployment register during the last six working days of July totaled 4,488, as compared with 4,707 in the similar period of the previous month.

During July 3,650 claims were forwarded to insurance offices for consideration and 3,233 were ruled entitled to benefits.

The number of persons paid benefits during July was 4,753, compared with 7,983 in June and 1,868 in July, 1943.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

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CALGARY

Electrical Workers Union—Local B 248, International Brotherhood of—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Labor Temple, 225 Eleventh Avenue East, Calgary. President, Andrew Park; Secretary, E. O. Plonoff; Financial Secretary, F. W. Keyte; Treasurer, T. W. Harding; Box 154, Calgary, Alberta.

EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 314—Meets second Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, F. R. Smart, 11216 61st Street; Vice-President, D. G. Roberts, 9611 32nd Avenue; Recording Secretary, J. E. Smith, 10747 7th Avenue; Shop Delegate, F. J. White, 11016 47th Street; Distributors' Delegate, F. R. Smart, 11216 61st Street; Secretary, J. Flower, 10832 15th Street, Phone 71987.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of—Meets first and third Friday, President, W. D. McAllister, 1668 8th Ave.; Vice-Pres., W. G. Stanton, 2426 9th St.; Fin. Sec., L. D. Polard, 9228 101 Ave.; Rec. Sec., Chas. D. Blair, 10220 97 St.; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11832 95A St.; Conductor, J. McAllister, 9212 102A Ave.; Warden, G. R. Frowe, 9212 102A Ave.; Trustees: J. M. Henning, 11903 93 St.; D. R. Blair, 11639 95 St.; C. W. Bernard, 11823 87 St.

Radiograms

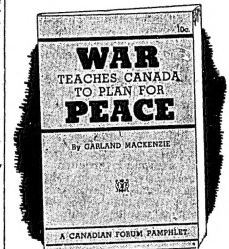
Short Wave VE9AI

The droning voice of the RCAP bomber "L for Lucky", personified by Neil Leroy, will again be heard at 5:30 p.m. Sunday, September 17th, and each Sunday thereafter. This program is unique in that it brings home to thousands of parents and relatives, experiences equivalent to those encountered by sons and brothers now fighting the air war in many parts of the world.

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Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, C. E. Marlott, 11018 123 Street, Phone 23573; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Staton, 11432 86 Street, Phone 72741

Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Mrs. Adele Cox, 10356 97th Street; Recording Secretary, Mrs. K. Harp-nuk, 6401 118th Avenue.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local B1007—Meets the first Wednesday of each month at 10010 102 St. at 8 p.m. President, J. Ritchie; Recording Secretary, R. S. Evans; Financial Secretary, G. E. Fraser; Treasurer, W. M. McDonald. "Organize for Victory"

Railway Carmen No. 446, Brotherhood of Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President J. Gow, 10624 108 St.; Rec. Sec., L. Clarke, 9613 110 St.; Fin. Sec., S. Hamilton, 10159 87 Ave.



WITH the German armies in Western Europe collapsing, and the Balkan nations writhing in the attempt to shed their black Nazi coats gracefully, the public has shown little interest in the conference in Washington on post-war international organization. Yet the Washington discussions will have a much greater effect on world history than anything happening in Europe in these momentous days. The Russian, American and British representatives at this gathering had in their hands several rough sketches of post-war plans, which it was their task to reduce to a single blueprint.

The plan which evolved from their discussions may determine the fate of the world and hundreds of millions of its inhabit-

ants for generations to come. This was surely a momentous meeting.

In many respects the preliminary preparations for the conference, and the method of conducting it have been very unsatisfactory. In the first place these three great nations apparently took the attitude that they are the ones who will make the plans and no attempt was made to broaden the basis of the conference by including other lesser nations.

I hasten to admit what must be obvious to us all—that they must be given the chief credit for the winning of the war. Each of these nations has played a great role and made heavy sacrifices in the fight for freedom. None will deny the tremendous contribution they have made and can in the future make to world progress. They have wealth and they have power and any other of the United Nations is insignificant by comparison.

But might is still not right, even though the might this time be on our side. If these nations are to assume that their size and power give them a corresponding right to rule the rest of the world, either directly or through any sort of

puppet league they may set up, the war will have been fought in vain. The thing we are fighting against is not the right of Germany to rule the world, or of Japan to rule the world, but of any nation or group of nations to impose their will undemocratically on the other nations in the world community.

Reports leaking out from behind the closed doors at Washington disclose that all three powers proposed the creation of an international security organization having an assembly of all the powers, and a council, controlled by the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and China. This council would be the real and final authority in international affairs and the world would be ruled by their agreements and decisions.

If this war is being fought for democracy, then these great powers should be willing to place their trust in the democratic decisions of all the participating nations in the post-war organization. The weight of the big nations' decisions in a democratic assembly would be very great and properly so. But the lesser nations would also have a vote and voice in the decisions made.

The evidence of lack of faith in democratic process goes further. Not only have the discussions about the plans been limited to the Big Three, but the citizens of those countries have themselves been given no chance to consider their own country's proposals. The plans have thus far been carefully protected from the piercing light of criticism. They will be the weaker since they can hardly be said to have the backing of any section of the people of any country.

The details of such plans must be worked out by experts. No one will deny that. But the broad general principles should have been made known publicly. Here is one of the important issues in the world today. Was it published in the press, broadcast over the radio, discussed in Parliament and across the country? No. A handful of men from Britain, Russia and the United States, meet in secret, behind closed doors, to work over plans that were drawn in other secret meetings, behind other closed doors. This is not the sort of thing that inspires faith in democracy. Sound plans for the future of the world will not be worked out in such a manner.

C.C.F. PLANS

(Continued from Page One)

trade unions affiliated to the C.C.F. It is expected that a total of 46 delegates will be present, directly representing and chosen by the affiliated unions.

Provision was also made for direct representation from the C.C.F.M. Five delegates are to be chosen by the C.C.F. youth movement of the various provinces.

King and Drew Rapped
The National Council passed the following resolution on Prime Minister King's postponement of the Dominion-provincial conference.

Effective action for postwar employment and to establish social security, adequate wages and proper labor conditions for all the people can be achieved only if there is clarification and allocation of jurisdiction and responsibility as between the Dominion and the provinces. Such understanding is also necessary to make available the necessary financial means to enable Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities to discharge fully their responsibilities.

The conclusion of the war will see national catastrophe unless plans are completed immediately for the transition to a peacetime economy. This urgent duty must not be shelved merely because politicians like Drew are prepared to sacrifice the welfare of the people to prejudice and political interest.

We therefore regret the announcement by the Prime Minister that the Dominion-provincial conference is to be indefinitely postponed. It is highly undesirable that these urgent constitutional issues should remain unsolved.

The National Council also endorsed the stand of Ontario C.C.F. Leader Jolliffe and the Ontario C.C.F. Provincial Executive in condemning Premier Drew for his isolationist, disruptive and racist attitude on the federal family allowances scheme.

Representative Meeting
Every province but New Brunswick, where the members were fighting a general election campaign, was represented at the council meeting.

Two vacancies to the National Executive were filled by Andrew Brewin, first vice-president of the Ontario C.C.F., and R. J. Lamoureux, president of the Quebec C.C.F. and Quebec representative of the United Steelworkers of America.

The National Executive is now comprised of Coldwell, Scott, MacInnis, Lewis, Nicholson, Gillis, Knowles, Wright, Grube, Brewin and Lamoureux.

PERSONAL STUFF

Continued from page one—riding, the situation is by no means hopeless. There are many voters who will support the C.C.F. because it is the only progressive party that has a chance to win in the federal field.

Therefore let your loins be girded about and your lights burning! The fight isn't over. It's just begun. There is no time even to lick our wounds—or to try to find a scapegoat. The ranks must be kept closed. Specifically, each provincial constituency organization must proceed to bring as closely as possible to perfection the election machinery started in the provincial campaign. In every constituency there is something to work on. In the federal election we don't have to start from scratch. There were several provincial constituencies where we'd have won if a comparative few, two hundred, three hundred, people who voted Social Credit had been persuaded to vote C.C.F. It should be easier to get them to do that in the federal field where Social Credit has no chance to win and the C.C.F. has. On your toes! Get set! Go!

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Because..



... higher costs of production would require higher prices for the things you buy

... higher prices would require higher wages and salaries

... higher wages and salaries would mean higher costs.

and so on...in an endless spiral

Demands for higher selling prices, wages and profits must not be allowed to push up the cost of living. This would bring distress and confusion on the Home Front, shackle our war effort now, and leave us with handicaps in the peace to come.

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Irvine's Comments

(Continued from Page 4)

profound creative desires which reach far beyond the immediate physical necessities; he has a personality which is urgent in its demands for means of expression.

It is the freedom from crushing economic pressure, from the constant sense of insecurity and fear of want which is required to give scope to man's creative activity. "Freedom without bread is a lie"; freedom to starve is the cruellest kind of bondage. And it is only when a man is free from these restrictions that he can enter into that higher self-expression which is implied in the popular phrase of private enterprise. Under C.C.F. policy every person would be free to engage in free private enterprise of the sort which finds expression in creative activity. But that sort of free enterprise which flourishes in the act of grabbing from others would be left in the pig pen where it properly belongs.

Participating in Management

If democracy is to have any meaning, people must be permitted to participate in the management of the affairs of their lives. Men who spend their lives in mining, in railroading, in the steel industry, in a modern factory or for that matter in a bank have no hope of ever sharing in management as a class. Each worker may have a hope that some day he will own the bank, the factory, the steel mill or the mine and then he will manage it. That is of course a hopeless hope.

The Secretary of the Interior for the United States, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, deals with management in a masterly way in his article entitled "Free Enterprise is Already Dead". Mr. Ickes says in part: "We all have corporations, to be sure, bigger and better and stronger ones than ever. These go through certain formulae required by law and stereotyped by custom. But they don't run the businesses for which they speak—that is as stockholders. Management, a new term creeping upon us, has supplanted the stockholders and speaks for them—dummies that the latter have allowed themselves to become. Stockholders, at least some of them, used to take a prideful interest in their business. Now their pride extends no further than the signing of a proxy permitting someone else, frequently not known personally, to run the business that the old man built up. It is management that deals with labor; management that considers what to do with brass rivals; management that decides when and where to expand; management that speaks for the inarticulate herd of stockholders; management that fixes its own salaries and pensions—juicy ones at that—that determines its own members and rank and generally runs the business to suit its own sweet will."

No one will deny that Mr. Ickes knows what he is talking about; no one will say that he has not pic-

tured exactly what management has become under the "corporate initiative" wrongly called free enterprise.

The C.C.F. wants the inarticulate mass to become as articulate as modern management now is. If the people who work are not to have a say in the management of the industry in which they work then clearly democracy is a meaningless word. We want everyone to have a part in the direction and management of the industry to which he gives his life.

Maximum Personal Freedom

ABSOLUTE individual freedom has never been known and cannot be known. Even if only one individual existed on the entire planet he would not be absolutely free. Indeed he would be much less free than the individual now in a modern city. Such an individual would not be free to disregard the laws of nature by which alone he could exist. On the contrary his life would depend upon his recog-

nition and observance of definite limits to his theoretic freedom.

More nonsense has been talked about freedom than about any other subject. Freedom is not and never can be absolute. It is a relative experience. The greatest possible freedom to all carries with it the recognition that all freedom is lost just as soon as that limit which protects the freedom of all is disregarded by the individual. Thus the free enterprise enjoyed so much by the management of a corporation is the very thing which deprives 90 per cent of the population of that free enterprise which is essential to the development of personality. In other words the system which prides itself in its free enterprise is the system which makes it impossible for any but a mere fraction of the population to engage in such enterprise.

The C.C.F. policy would give maximum freedom to all individuals. To do that would mean that the licenses of a few would have to be cancelled.

If every Canadian were free to work for his living instead of be-

ing compelled to be unemployed; if every one were free from fear of want and enjoyed the freedom of economic security; if everyone were free to enjoy leisure without starving; if everyone were free to seek that trade or profession for which his talents fit him; if everyone were free to obtain an education, then would Canadians have more freedom than they have ever dreamed of.

The economic justice proposed by the C.C.F. would make this maximum measure of individual freedom possible. Under this system such freedom is clearly impossible. And yet will those in bondage vote for their chains in order to be free to listen to the clanking.

The Next War

It took a world war to bring capitalism even to approximate full production. The best that capitalism could do to supply the essentials of life to Canadians in 1932 was to produce \$2,700,000,000

worth of wealth. In 1942 it produced \$9,000,000,000 worth of wealth, 60 per cent of which was used for war purposes. Still the 40 per cent left gave the people much more wealth to live on than they were able to get during peace.

When the war with Germany and Japan is over there will be another and even bigger war to be fought. That will be the war against ignorance, disease and poverty. That too will be a total war.

If these three great enemies of man are to be defeated we shall require full production for all time. The question is will Canadians fight that battle? At the moment these enemies are being appeased by offerings of allowances and with promises. But we don't want to appease these enemies. They are even more deadly than the Fascists. They must be fought and defeated. And in that process we shall find how to maintain full production and shall also discover true human liberty.

Let war against ignorance, disease and poverty be our next war.



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See that G.S. badge on his arm? That means he's volunteered to fight anywhere in the world.



The Army needs more men like him—men who can take it—men with the courage to fight, so that their home, their loved ones—everything they cherish—may be free.

For this War is not over yet—we still have a lot of fighting to do. And our boys who are fighting over there will need the help of every red-blooded Canadian who is fit to fight, and willing to fight.

It will take months of thorough training to make you fighting-fit. That's why Canada's Army needs you NOW—and needs you for overseas service.

VOLUNTEER TO-DAY
JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY
FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE